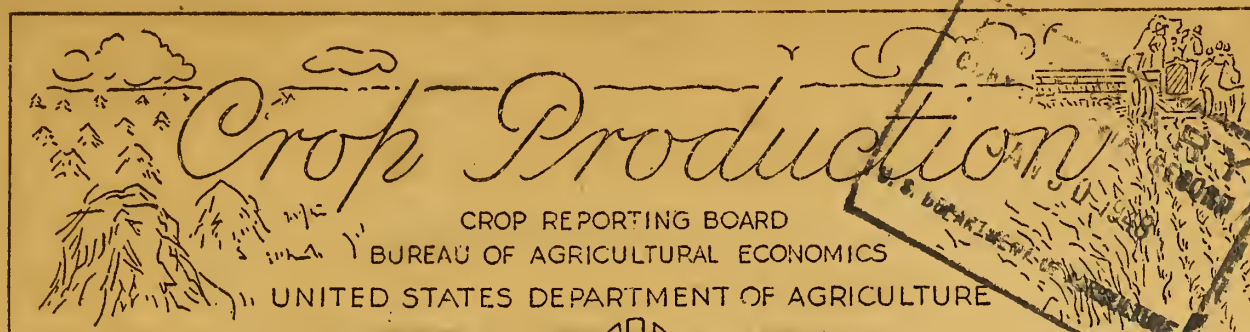


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Release: January 9, 1948



3:00 P.M. (D.C.T.)

JANUARY 1, 1948

The Crop Reporting Board of the Bureau of Agricultural Economics makes the following report for the United States from data furnished by crop correspondents, field statisticians, and cooperating State agencies.

GRAIN AND HAY STOCKS ON FARMS

CROP	: Jan. 1 average 1937-46		: January 1, 1947		: January 1, 1948	
	: Percent :	: 1,000	: Percent :	: 1,000	: Percent :	: 1,000
	: 1/ :	: bushels	: 1/ :	: bushels	: 1/ :	: bushels
Corn for grain...	75.9	1,811,738	72.4	2,136,640	70.5	1,517,901
Wheat.....	34.3	310,518	31.7	365,794	31.3	427,620
Oats.....	63.1	733,849	59.6	892,282	61.2	743,783
Soybeans.....	1	--	18.6	37,374	28.0	50,749
Hay.....	2/69.8	2/3/67,833	69.2	3/69,675	67.9	3/69,630
	Dec. 1 average 1939-45		December 1, 1946		December 1, 1947	
Barley.....	58.5	189,314	49.2	128,935	48.0	133,912
Rye.....	55.1	20,558	29.5	5,576	32.6	8,477

COMPARATIVE DATA FOR PREVIOUS QUARTERS

CROP	: Oct. 1, 1946	: Apr. 1, 1947	: July 1, 1947	: Oct. 1, 1947
	: 1,000 bu.	: 1,000 bu.	: 1,000 bu.	: 1,000 bu.
Corn for grain...	153,003	1,276,329	677,375	254,210
Wheat.....	551,669	139,851	40,477	610,300
Oats.....	1,147,713	532,895	257,099	964,340
Soybeans.....	2,118	25,475	6,389	2,236
	June 1	June 1,	June 1,	June 1,
	Average 1937-46	1945	1946	1947
Barley.....	55,426	60,115	45,773	36,879
Rye.....	9,702	3,408	1,571	854
	May 1	May 1,	May 1,	May 1,
	Average 1937-46	1945	1946	1947
Hay.....	3/14,218	3/15,892	3/20,607	3/15,974

1/ Percent of preceding crop. 2/ Short-time average. 3/ 1,000 tons.

CROP PRODUCTION, JANUARY 1, 1948

CROP	PRODUCTION			
	Average	1945	1946	Indicated
	1936-45			1947
	Thousand boxes			
<u>CITRUS FRUITS 1/</u>				
Oranges & Tangerines.....	86,678	104,350	118,680	112,560
Grapefruit.....	44,593	63,450	59,520	62,270
Lemons.....	12,186	14,450	13,760	14,100

MONTHLY MILK AND EGG PRODUCTION

MONTH	MILK			EGGS		
	Average	1946	1947	Average	1946	1947
	1936-45			1936-45		
	Million pounds			Millions		
November.....	7,770	8,297	8,099	2,230	3,110	3,291
December.....	7,991	8,529	8,170	2,619	3,765	3,746
Jan. - Dec. Incl.	111,785	119,730	120,162	44,739	55,613	55,476

1/ Season begins with the bloom of the year shown and ends with the completion of harvest the following year.

APPROVED:

Clinton P. Anderson

SECRETARY OF AGRICULTURE.

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UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

CROP REPORT

BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS

Washington, D. C.,

as of

CROP REPORTING BOARD

January 9, 1948

January 1, 1948

3:00 P. M. (E.S.T.)

GENERAL CROP REPORT AS OF JANUARY 1, 1948

Wheat stocks on farms January 1 were the second largest of record for the date, despite heavy disappearance of the record 1947 crop. Farm stocks of feed grains were the smallest since the drought years, chiefly because corn stocks, at 1,518 million bushels are a sixth below average.

Factors affecting 1948 crop prospects brought improvement during December in much of the country. Winter wheat seeding has continued unusually late in southern Great Plains areas, with good germination and growth. Wet fields continued to hamper harvesting of crop remnants and carrying out of seeding plans in the Southeast. Soil moisture was adequate in most areas, excessive in the Southeast. Although weather permitted seasonal farm activities outside the Southeast, some corn, soybeans and cotton remain unharvested. Grazing was terminated by snow in northernmost parts of the eastern half of the country and in parts of northern Mountain States, but had continued later than usual in much of the country, helping to conserve feed grain supplies.

Soil moisture supplies appear adequate in most areas, built up by fall rains and snows. The middle and southern Great Plains wheat areas in particular, benefited from precipitation 2 to 3 times normal, but because of the earlier protracted dry period the southern areas would benefit from more rain. The fact that December precipitation was below normal in most northern areas is not significant at this stage, except that it permitted fall activities to continue. The snow pack in Mountain areas, source of irrigation water, has not yet reached desired depths particularly in the southern portions. It continues dry in California and the far Southwest. Heavy rains in the Southeast have hampered both harvesting of remnants of cotton, corn, peanuts and lespedeza seed, and the seeding of fall grains. As a result, harvesting losses have occurred and some acreage intended for winter wheat may be sown to spring oats and barley. Temperatures averaged 2 to 4 degrees above normal for the month, except in the Northeast, Minnesota and eastern parts of North and South Dakota, and the far Southwest where it was slightly colder than usual. Snow covers dormant grains in most of the North Central and North Atlantic regions, but a broad belt along the eastern slope of the northern and central Rockies, is bare, extending into the Great Plains southward from northeastern Kansas.

Wheat stocks on farms - 428 million bushels - are second largest of record for January 1, exceeded only in 1943. Movement from farms in the October-December quarter was only slightly less than the record set in the same period of 1946 and followed record movement for the July-September quarter.

Disappearance of feed grains has been lighter than in the October-December quarter of recent years, but January 1 aggregate stocks on farms are the smallest since 1937. In relation to the grain-consuming units of livestock and poultry, current feed grain supplies on farms are, with the exception of 1943, lower than on January 1 of any of the past 12 years and one-seventh below the average of those 10 years. Hay stocks of nearly 70 million tons are relatively large and well distributed. Only a few areas report a likelihood of hay shortages, some of these in northern Mountain areas where snow closed ranges early. Hay has been fed rather heavily, despite the mild weather, in some northeastern States, reflecting the rather poor quality of this season's supply. Western ranges furnished fairly good grazing during December, with most ranges open. Livestock have continued in good condition with little supplemental feeding, except in parts of Montana, Wyoming, North Dakota and some local areas that were snow-covered.

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Continued heavy feeding of dairy cows during December is reflected in near-record production of milk per cow, despite only moderately favorable weather. With fewer cows milked during 1947 milk production for the year is estimated at 120 billion pounds, exceeded only in 1945 and then by only 1 percent. In most areas December milk production was less than in 1946. Egg production in December also was at a high level, about the same as last year. In the entire year 1947 nearly 55½ billion eggs were produced, about the same as in 1946 and nearly one-fourth above average. On January 1 layers numbered about 1 percent less and potential layers 2 percent less than a year earlier.

At this stage most factors point toward the probability that the relatively large proportion of the country's available cropland will be kept in crops in 1948. This was true in 1947 when spring planting conditions were extremely adverse. The largest winter wheat acreage of record has finally been sown despite great difficulties. Growing conditions favored progress of wheat during December. Fall-sown flax acreage in Texas, Arizona and California is nearly two-thirds larger than a year ago. The open fall and early winter has permitted removal of most crops from fields, much fall plowing, weed-killing, manuring and fertilizing in preparation for spring work, the chief exception to this being the water-logged fields in the Southeast. The continued increase in mechanization of farms and improvement in the farm labor situation will be important factors in getting spring planting done at the proper times even if spring weather is uncooperative. Stocks of feed grains are low and in need of replenishing. As an incentive to hold production at a high level, prices received by farmers for farm products are at a favorable level compared with prices farmers must pay for goods used in production.

CORN STOCKS ON FARMS: The 1,518 million bushels of corn on farms January 1, 1948 are the smallest January 1 stocks since 1937. January 1 stocks are down 29 percent or 612 million bushels from a year ago when stocks were the second largest of record, and 16 percent or 294 million bushels less than the 1937-46 average. Disappearance of 890 million bushels of corn from farms since October 1 was about 6 percent less than in the same quarter a year ago and about 2 percent less than average.

In Iowa and Missouri January 1 farm stocks of corn are only half those of a year ago and the smallest since 1937. In Illinois, where January 1 farm stocks are also the smallest since 1937, they are a third less than last year. Nebraska and Kansas stocks are the smallest since 1941. South Dakota has the smallest January 1 supply on farms since 1942. Ohio and Indiana have the smallest stocks since 1945. For the North Central States as a whole January 1 farm stocks of corn are down more than a third from last year and the smallest since 1937.

In the North Atlantic States January 1 farm stocks of corn are slightly less than last year, but slightly more than average. The largest January 1 stocks of record in Virginia and North Carolina and large stocks in Georgia and South Carolina account for the South Atlantic States having the largest January 1 supply in history. In the South Central States, above-average stocks in Kentucky and Tennessee are more than offset by small stocks in the other States of the group to give the smallest January 1 supply since 1940. Texas farm stocks of corn on January 1 were the lowest of record for that date. In the West, January 1 farm stocks are about 13 percent larger than a year ago, 7 percent smaller than average.

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WHEAT STOCKS ON FARMS: January 1 stocks of wheat on farms total 427,620,000 bushels, the second largest January 1 farm stocks on record, in spite of record disappearance from July 1 to January 1. The January 1 farm stocks total 17 percent above the 365,794,000 bushels on farms a year ago, and were exceeded only in 1943. The 10-year average is 310.5 million bushels. Movement of wheat from farms between July 1 and January 1 was the largest on record, with unusually heavy movement before October 1. October to January farm disappearance of 182,680,000 bushels is a little below the 186 million bushels marketed in that period a year earlier. This current high level of farm holdings is mainly due to the record 1947 production, for in percent of the crop current January 1 stocks of 31.3 percent are not quite equal to the 31.7 percent a year ago and are less than the 10-year average of 34.3 percent.

Farm reserves of 191 million bushels on January 1 in Central and Southern Great Plains States (Nebraska, Kansas, Oklahoma, Texas and Colorado) are considerably above last January 1 when they were 131 million bushels. On the other hand the Pacific Northwest's (Washington, Oregon and Idaho) farm reserves, this January 1 at 16.3 million bushels are low in comparison with 28.9 million bushels a year ago. North Dakota is the only spring wheat State with significantly larger stocks than a year ago.

OATS STOCKS ON FARMS: Stocks of oats on farms January 1 are estimated at 744 million bushels. This is about 17 percent less than the near record stocks of 892 million bushels on farms a year ago but slightly above the 10-year average of 754 million bushels. Current stocks on farms are equivalent to 61 percent of the 1947 crop compared with 60 percent of the high 1946 production on hand a year ago.

The North Central States, which account for 85 percent of the farm stocks, have 630 million bushels on farms compared with 765 millions a year ago. All of the States of the area follow the same pattern rather closely and have less oats on farms than a year ago. This is due mainly to the smaller production in 1947 than in 1946 as most States are holding a higher proportion of their crop than on January 1, 1947. The South Central and Western States have larger stocks than either last year or average. The North Atlantic region has smaller stocks than last year and average.

Disappearance of oats from farms for the period October 1, 1947 to January 1, 1948 amounted to 221 million bushels. This is less than for the like period of the two previous years but is a little above the 217 million bushels average disappearance for the period.

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BARLEY STOCKS ON FARMS: On December 1, 1947 farm stocks of barley amounted to 134 million bushels. They were 5 million bushels larger than on that date a year earlier but 55 million bushels smaller than the 1939-45 average of 189 million. It was the first time in five years that December 1 stocks were not less than the previous year. From a high of 270 million bushels on December 1, 1942, stocks reached a low of 129 million on December 1, 1946. Disappearance from farms in the October-December, 1947 period was 26½ million bushels compared with 31 million bushels in the same period a year earlier and the average of 45 million. The three States of North Dakota, South Dakota, and Minnesota had December 1 stocks of approximately 63 million bushels compared with 59 million a year ago. Farm stocks of barley in Montana were up slightly from last year. Colorado stocks were over a tenth larger than last year while California stocks were down to almost half those of a year ago. By January 1, 1948 it is estimated there were about 117,300,000 bushels, compared with 110,000,000 bushels on January 1, 1947.

RYE STOCKS ON FARMS: Stocks of rye on farms on December 1, 1947 were 8½ million bushels. While they exceeded the 5½ million bushels on farms a year ago, they were at a relatively low level compared with the 1939-45 average of 20½ million bushels. Until the upturn this year, December 1 stocks had declined for 4 successive years. Stocks on that date were equivalent to 33 percent of the 1947 production, compared with 30 percent a year earlier. October 1 to December 1 disappearance from farms of 5 million bushels was a little larger than the 4¼ million bushel farm disappearance in the corresponding period a year earlier.

Of the total of 8½ million bushels on farms December 1, nearly 6½ million bushels or 76 percent were in North Central States, of which 4½ million bushels were in the 3 States of North Dakota, South Dakota and Nebraska. The North Central States account for 2/3 of the October 1 to December 1 disappearance from farms.

Stocks of rye on farms on January 1 are estimated at 7.2 million bushels compared with 4 million a year ago and 6½ million bushels two years ago.

SOYBEAN STOCKS ON FARMS: Stocks of soybeans on farms January 1 totaled 50,749,000 bushels, equivalent to 28 percent of the 1947 production. This is considerably larger than the 37,374,000 bushels on farms a year ago, equivalent to only 19 percent of the 1946 production. Although the 1947 soybean crop was the smallest since 1941, farm stocks on January 1 were the highest since 1944. Farmers in the heavy-producing North Central States have tended to hold a larger proportion of their 1947 crop on farms than for the past three seasons. In this area alone farm stocks amount to about 46 million bushels.

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compared with less than 33 million January 1, 1947. The South Atlantic States also indicate larger stocks than a year ago. In contrast the South Central States (with the exception of Kentucky) report extremely low farm stocks - only about 1/2 as large as a year ago.

Farm disappearance between October 1, 1947 and January 1, 1948 amounted to 133 million bushels from a total supply of 184 million bushels. This was the smallest disappearance for a like period in the five years of record. Disappearance for the same period a year ago was 166 million bushels from a supply of 203 million bushels.

HAY STOCKS ON FARMS: January 1 supplies of hay on farms were almost 70 million tons or about the same as a year earlier. This year's farm stocks were nearly 2 million tons larger than the 9-year (1938-46) average but several million less than the very large farm supplies on January 1, 1943 and 1946. Present supplies are probably adequate in most States but appear to be rather low in some areas.

In the eastern half of the country, east of the tier of States from Texas north to North Dakota - January 1 stocks of hay on farms were generally smaller than a year ago, the principal exceptions being in Missouri, Wisconsin, Michigan, New York and northern New England. However, in Missouri and in most of the important lespedeza and clover States east of the Mississippi River supplies of hay on January 1 were near or above average. The principal exceptions are Michigan, Indiana and Virginia. Farm stocks of hay on January 1 this year were also below the 10-year average in Minnesota, Iowa and most of the Cotton Belt.

In the Great Plains Region and in other Western States the situation varies considerably from State to State. In general, January 1 farm stocks of hay were larger than last year and also were above the 10-year average in the southwestern States, including California. On the other hand, January 1 farm supplies were smaller than either the 10-year average or last year in Washington, Oregon, Idaho and Wyoming, but were larger in Montana and Nebraska. In general, western farmers and ranchers probably have enough hay to last until spring, given average weather, even though there is less than usual winter wheat pasturage and use of the range has been restricted by snows in some areas.

FLAXSEED ACREAGE (California, Arizona and Texas): The acreage of flaxseed sown last fall for harvest in 1948 in these southwestern flax States, is estimated at 394,000 acres, nearly two-thirds larger than the 239,000 acres planted there a year ago and the largest of record for that area. The largest acreage previously was 371,000 acres planted for the 1943 crop. The acreages by States, this year and last, are California 190,000 and 125,000; Arizona 32,000 and 20,000; Texas 172,000 and 94,000. Record acreages have been planted for 1948 harvest in Arizona and Texas but California is considerably under its record 1943 acreage.

Factors contributing to the increased acreage over last year in California are the high prices and good yields obtained for the 1947 crop, and generally favorable conditions for planting this season. The greatest increase in acreage is in the Imperial Valley with only a small increase in the San Joaquin Valley. In Arizona some difficulty was experienced because of wet cold weather at planting time in some areas. Acreage increased in the established south Texas area and there was some expansion into new territory in the same general area. Moisture conditions were generally favorable for getting the new crop started well.

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Washington, D. C.,

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January 3, 1948

January 1, 1948

3:00 P. M. (E.S.T.)

CITRUS: The United States orange crop for the 1947-48 season is forecast at 100.3 million boxes -- 5 percent less than last year's record of 114.0 million boxes but 30 percent above the 10-year average. Early and midseason oranges are forecast at 51.2 million boxes in comparison with 54.3 million boxes last season and 38.7 million boxes the 10-year average. The Valencia forecast, at 57.1 million boxes for 1947-48, compares with 59.7 million boxes last year and 44.8 million boxes the 10-year average. The U. S. grapefruit crop is estimated at 62.3 million boxes -- 5 percent above the 1946-47 production and 40 percent above the 10-year average. California lemons, at 14.1 million boxes, compare with 13.8 million boxes last year and 12.2 million boxes the 10-year average. Prospective production on January 1 for each of the citrus fruits is the same as indicated on December 1.

The Florida citrus belt experienced favorable growing weather during December. Rainfall was sufficient and temperatures were normal or above. The Florida crop of early and midseason oranges is forecast at 27.5 million boxes -- 10 percent below last year's production. Valencias are forecast at 23.0 million boxes -- one percent below the 1946-47 crop. The tangerine crop is forecast at 4.3 million boxes in comparison with 4.7 million boxes last season. Disposition of Florida oranges through January 3 was 14.8 million boxes, of which 6.2 million boxes were used by processors and 8.6 million boxes went to the fresh market. This compares with 14.6 million boxes harvested to January 3 last year, of which 3.4 million boxes were used by processors and 11.2 million boxes were utilized fresh. Grapefruit production is forecast at 31 million boxes compared with 29 million boxes last season. There were 7.7 million boxes of grapefruit harvested to January 3, of which 3.8 million boxes were used by canners and 3.9 million boxes shipped fresh. This compares with 8.7 million boxes harvested to January 3, 1947, of which 4.6 million boxes were used by canners and 4.1 million boxes shipped to the fresh market. Tangerine utilization of 2.1 million boxes (1.8 million boxes fresh and .3 million boxes processed) to January 3 compares with 2.2 million boxes (1.8 million boxes fresh and .4 million boxes processed) to January 3, 1947.

In Texas, December conditions were favorable for development of citrus fruits. The quality and sizes are improving. Although sizes are still below average, they are offering no serious problem in meeting trade demands. Rains have provided satisfactory moisture in most areas for about the usual grove needs and irrigation water is plentiful. The grapefruit crop is forecast at 24.0 million boxes -- 3 percent above last year. The Texas orange crop is forecast at 5.3 million boxes in comparison with 5.0 million boxes last year. Utilization of grapefruit to the first of the year is about 30 percent under a year ago and of oranges about 7 percent less.

In Arizona, harvest and marketing of the crop has been slowed by unfavorable marketing conditions. Grapefruit production is forecast at 4.1 million boxes, the same as last season's production. Oranges are indicated at 1.1 million boxes compared with 1.2 million boxes last season.

California citrus crops showed fairly satisfactory development during December, although more rain would have been beneficial. Harvest and movement of Navel oranges and Desert Valley grapefruit have been slow to date. Navel and miscellaneous oranges are estimated at 19.4 million boxes -- about one percent less than last season's crop. Valencias are estimated at 31.2 million boxes this year and 34.0 million boxes last year.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

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3:00 P.M. (E.S.T.)

MILK PRODUCTION: Milk production on United States farms during December is estimated at 8.2 billion pounds, lowest for the month since 1940. Production per cow in December was second highest on record but milk cow numbers which have been declining since mid-1944, are now the lowest since the fall of 1940. December production was 4 percent below a year earlier and was up only one percent from November, compared with an average increase of 3 percent. Milk production per capita in December averaged 1.83 pounds, lowest for the month in 10 years.

Preliminary milk production estimates for the 12 months of 1947 total 120 billion pounds for the year, slightly more than in 1946, and above all other years except 1945 when production was 1 percent higher. Annual milk production per capita in 1947, based on total United States population, was the lowest since 1940 but about equal to the 1936-45 average. More detailed estimates of 1947 milk production including data for all States will be issued February 18, after results of the year-end survey of milk cow numbers become available.

December weather was only moderately favorable for milk production. Temperatures for the month averaged above normal in most parts of the country, but storms in the second and last weeks of the month confined milk cows in important central and northeastern dairy areas, necessitating heavy barn feeding and adversely influencing milk production.

Milk production per cow in herds kept by crop correspondents averaged 13.15 pounds on January 1, 1948, 3 percent above a month earlier, which is the average seasonal increase from December 1 to January 1. Milk production per cow for the country as a whole was 2 percent less than a year earlier but 6 percent above the 1937-46 average for January 1. In the Northeastern and Central Regions, production per cow on January 1 was 3 to 4 percent below a year earlier, but in the South Atlantic it was about the same and in the Western States it was 4 percent above. Compared with the 1937-46 average for January 1, milk production per cow was about the same in the North Atlantic States, 3 and 4 percent above in the East North Central and South Central States, 9 percent above in the West North Central and South Atlantic States, and 10 percent above in the Western States.

The percentage of milk cows in crop correspondents' herds reported milked on January 1, 1948, averaged 64.9 percent, higher than on the same date of 1944, 1945, and 1946, but otherwise lowest for January 1 since 1930. The percentage milked on January 1 was below average for the date in all regions except the Western States, and below a year earlier for all regions except the East North Central and Western States.

Of the 21 States for which monthly milk production estimates are available, only four States produced more milk this December than a year earlier. These were Virginia, the only State of the 21 where production was record high for December, and North Carolina, Idaho, and Oregon. In five of the 21 States, Virginia, North Carolina, Idaho, Utah, and Washington, milk production per cow was highest on record for the month of December, and in Michigan, Iowa, and Missouri highest except for December 1946. In Wisconsin, the Nation's leading dairy State, December milk production was 962 million pounds, 4 percent under a year earlier; in Minnesota 601 million pounds, 3 percent less than a year earlier;

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in Iowa 426 million pounds, 6 percent less; in Pennsylvania and Michigan 388 million pounds each, 1 and 2 percent less respectively than in December 1946.

ESTIMATED MONTHLY MILK PRODUCTION ON FARMS, SELECTED STATES 1/

State	Dec. : average : 1936-45	Dec. : 1946	Nov. : 1947	Dec. : 1947	State	Dec. : average : 1936-45	Dec. : 1946	Nov. : 1947	Dec. : 1947
	Million pounds					Million pounds			
N.J.	77	83	78	81	Va.	112	129	148	134
Pa.	356	392	388	388	N.C.	103	105	111	108
Ind.	241	256	261	244	S.C.	43	43	42	41
Ill.	382	400	366	371	Tenn.	131	143	145	139
Mich.	347	395	373	388	Okla.	152	152	143	136
Wis.	840	999	883	962	Mont.	44	42	38	39
Minn.	618	619	502	601	Idaho	87	88	87	92
Iowa	448	455	410	426	Utah	44	49	46	49
Mo.	236	267	287	259	Wash.	135	131	133	129
N.Dak.	119	111	107	111	Oreg.	90	81	87	83
Kans.	209	213	178	180	Other				
					States	3,177	3,376	3,286	3,209
					U.S.	7,991	8,529	8,099	8,170

1/ Monthly data for other States not yet available.

POULTRY AND EGG PRODUCTION: Farm flocks laid 3,746,000,000 eggs in December, half of one percent less than in December last year, but 43 percent above the 1936-45 average. Egg production reached all-time highs in the North Atlantic, East North Central and Western States, which almost offset decreases in other parts of the country.

For the entire year 1947, egg production totaled 55,476,000,000 eggs, about the same as in 1946, but 24 percent above average. A 2 percent increase in the rate of lay offset a 2 percent decrease in the average number of layers on farms during the year.

Egg production per layer in December was 9.6 eggs about the same as last year. This compares with a 10-year average of 7.0 eggs. Record high December rates in the East North Central and Western States were offset by the decreases from last year in all other parts of the country.

The annual rate of lay per layer on hand during 1947 was 158 eggs compared with 155 in 1946 and an average of 139 eggs.

Layers in farm flocks averaged 390,696,000 in December, about the same as in December last year, but 7 percent above average. Increases from last year in the North Atlantic, East North Central and Western States offset decreases in other parts of the country. Numbers of layers increased about 2 percent from December 1 to January 1, compared with 4 percent last year and 5 percent for the 10-year average. On January 1 there were about 1 percent fewer layers on farms than a year ago.

Potential layers on farms January 1 (hens and pullets of laying age plus pullets not of laying age) totaled 427,863,000, about 2 percent less than a year ago, but about the same as the 10-year average. Holdings on January 1 were below those of a year ago in all parts of the country except the North Atlantic and Western States where increases were 3 and 2 percent respectively. Decreases in holdings from a year ago ranged from 2 percent in the East North Central to 6 percent in the South Atlantic States. The United States' seasonal decrease in potential layers

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from December 1 to January 1 was 7 percent, about twice what it was last year. However, the 10-year average seasonal decrease is 15 percent or over twice what it was this year.

There were 33,644,000 pullets not of laying age on January 1, the smallest number in 18 years, of record, 9 percent less than a year ago and 35 percent less than the 10-year average holdings. Holdings were below those of a year ago in all parts of the country except the West where holdings increased 1 percent. Decreases from a year ago ranged from 1 percent in the West North Central to 21 percent in the South Atlantic States. On January 1, 8 percent of the potential layers were pullets not of laying age compared with 9 percent a year ago and an average of 12 percent.

POTENTIAL LAYERS ON FARMS, JANUARY 1 1/

(Thousands)

Year	North Atlantic	E. North Central	W. North Central	South Atlantic	South Central	Western	United States
Av. 1937-46	54,074	85,316	120,345	40,948	88,012	38,444	427,140
1947	59,725	85,187	127,922	42,652	82,573	37,476	436,535
1948	61,393	83,533	124,112	40,077	80,443	38,305	427,863

PULLETS NOT OF LAYING AGE ON FARMS, JANUARY 1

Year	North Atlantic	E. North Central	W. North Central	South Atlantic	South Central	Western	United States
Av. 1937-46	4,687	8,680	14,371	6,424	13,340	4,078	51,580
1947	3,433	5,843	8,694	6,033	10,031	3,110	37,144
1948	2,922	4,959	8,589	4,755	9,278	3,141	33,644

1/ Hens and pullets of laying age plus pullets not of laying age.

Prices received by farmers for eggs in mid-December averaged 58.7 cents per dozen, the highest for the month since 1920, compared with 47.0 cents a year ago and 34.3 cents for the 1936-45 average. Egg prices increased 10 percent during the month ending December 15 compared with a 2 percent decrease last year and an average decrease of 3 percent.

Chicken prices increased 1 percent during the month ending December 15 and on that date averaged 25.2 cents per pound live weight, compared with 27.4 cents a year ago and an average of 17.6 cents. Live poultry markets were steady to firm during December. Supplies were fairly heavy but on the whole receipts moved readily.

Turkey prices in mid-December averaged 39.0 cents per pound live weight, the highest in 38 years of record, compared with 35.0 cents a year ago and an average of 23.4 cents. Prices increased 3.2 cents per pound during the month ending December 15 compared with a decrease of 1.5 cents last year and an average increase of 0.6 cents. Turkey markets were firm during December and prices advanced steadily under relatively light supplies and active demand.

The average cost of feed in a United States poultry ration at mid-December prices was \$4.89 per 100 pounds, an increase of 18 cents from a month earlier, compared with \$3.54 a year ago and an average of \$2.17. The egg-feed, chicken-feed and turkey-feed price relationships on December 15 were considerably lower than they were a year earlier or the 10-year average.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS

Washington, D. C.,

CROP REPORT

CROP REPORTING BOARD

January 9, 1948

as of
January 1, 1948

3:00 P.M. (E.S.T.)

GRAIN STOCKS ON FARMS ON JANUARY 1

State	Corn for grain			Wheat			Oats		
	Average	1947	1948	Average	1947	1948	Average	1947	1948
	1937-46			1937-46			1937-46		
T h o u s a n d b u s h e l s									
Maine	70	64	46	50	13	--	2,574	2,073	1,916
N.H.	75	90	69	--	--	--	190	184	159
Vt.	143	72	60	--	--	--	1,074	1,010	543
Mass.	224	226	226	--	--	--	119	171	166
R.I.	40	28	33	--	--	--	25	22	23
Conn.	304	305	350	--	--	--	110	179	126
N.Y.	4,154	4,715	3,279	3,035	1,864	3,152	16,147	21,681	9,603
N.J.	4,186	5,006	4,354	428	542	638	884	850	700
Pa.	32,152	36,156	35,408	7,242	7,367	7,581	16,473	19,521	12,912
Ohio	102,935	120,128	91,453	13,146	12,130	13,238	25,359	37,963	15,246
Ind.	130,178	167,754	136,921	6,304	4,112	5,372	24,872	32,490	22,008
Ill.	293,851	351,015	235,938	5,712	2,323	2,282	80,631	89,233	72,543
Mich.	33,047	29,036	25,667	8,719	8,700	11,920	32,669	46,885	28,612
Wis.	32,244	39,717	37,740	1,103	1,539	1,676	62,778	83,588	82,194
Minn.	110,969	137,687	101,828	13,184	13,811	9,285	102,529	126,404	102,899
Iowa	398,759	459,192	232,708	2,023	1,084	358	126,622	131,176	117,396
Mo.	86,198	117,632	64,209	5,057	3,821	4,399	27,851	32,566	21,376
N.Dak.	4,341	4,523	5,601	58,466	72,708	80,321	39,196	45,048	43,950
S.Dak.	41,933	79,861	42,830	17,698	29,258	28,423	44,362	68,271	62,082
Nebr.	120,315	174,392	100,411	21,829	35,564	31,605	30,367	46,610	38,857
Kans.	32,457	33,134	20,376	49,478	59,634	97,479	19,298	22,306	22,250
Del.	2,857	3,572	3,271	317	195	98	50	42	80
Md.	11,472	9,643	9,955	1,195	952	932	615	702	632
Va.	23,166	28,014	30,440	2,542	2,253	2,386	1,424	2,130	1,866
W.Va.	7,177	6,575	8,225	744	614	846	1,153	1,371	1,471
N.C.	35,310	40,372	49,483	2,110	2,081	2,619	2,399	4,504	3,952
S.C.	17,540	20,433	19,110	449	406	566	3,008	4,823	3,926
Ga.	31,542	31,850	33,945	519	398	638	2,308	2,789	3,220
Fla.	4,014	3,248	4,504	--	--	--	35	108	90
Ky.	44,812	57,842	53,827	664	249	415	798	1,703	845
Tenn.	41,983	45,262	43,097	815	582	727	1,030	1,948	2,133
Ala.	31,850	29,053	31,039	33	26	22	925	997	1,017
Miss.	31,735	23,664	26,997	1/31	24	92	2,380	3,171	3,619
Ark.	21,307	20,492	13,139	118	97	74	2,279	2,295	3,278
La.	14,261	9,360	8,459	--	--	--	812	554	1,004
Okla.	14,287	11,987	11,209	12,022	15,005	16,757	14,057	13,133	18,635
Tex.	37,266	24,159	19,937	6,822	8,179	23,611	15,210	11,273	10,937
Mont.	483	126	216	30,605	29,557	29,590	9,572	8,620	8,902
Idaho	898	393	490	8,646	9,060	7,966	3,931	4,330	3,935
Wyo.	566	277	309	1,857	2,680	3,249	2,668	3,546	3,888
Colo.	7,069	6,482	8,134	7,952	12,978	21,259	3,601	3,871	4,968
N.Mex.	1,507	1,605	1,218	871	521	2,449	380	315	359
Ariz.	229	215	221	120	96	41	82	111	84
Utah	105	52	63	2,936	3,490	4,283	1,130	1,128	1,563
Nev.	24	18	22	255	218	306	160	185	230
Wash.	245	208	259	9,056	14,813	7,770	4,026	3,564	2,793
Oreg.	558	333	353	4,753	5,034	2,594	4,635	4,206	4,255
Calif.	897	672	472	1,636	2,016	601	549	627	340
U.S.	1,811,738	2,136,640	1,517,901	310,518	365,794	427,620	733,849	892,282	743,783

1/ Short-time average.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

CROP REPORT

BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS

Washington, D. C.,

as of

CROP REPORTING BOARD

January 9, 1948

January 1, 1948

3:00 P.M. (E.S.T.)

STOCKS OF BARLEY AND RYE ON FARMS ON DECEMBER 1

State	Barley			Rye		
	Average	1946	1947	Average	1946	1947
	: 1939-45	:	:	: 1939-45	:	:
T h o u s a n d b u s h e l s						
Maine	82	97	86	--	--	--
Vt.	96	41	14	--	--	--
N.Y.	2,349	2,627	1,769	135	32	68
N.J.	92	159	194	64	58	62
Pa.	1,816	2,286	2,435	397	188	153
Ohio	420	201	222	452	107	184
Ind.	458	234	224	477	87	244
Ill.	1,151	206	197	270	81	160
Mich.	3,673	3,324	2,622	453	202	291
Wis.	10,800	2,278	2,504	1,237	376	420
Minn.	26,008	12,967	12,919	2,088	368	320
Iowa	3,212	164	400	202	66	102
Mo.	1,086	554	609	115	57	66
N.Dak.	34,048	26,494	29,711	4,453	474	1,395
S.Dak.	25,050	19,388	20,163	4,694	759	1,895
Nebr.	16,895	6,687	6,370	2,617	1,074	1,166
Kans.	8,306	2,712	3,956	341	117	201
Del.	100	116	154	17	24	24
Md.	864	891	995	75	47	63
Va.	898	1,250	1,338	157	118	129
W.Va.	157	128	139	29	15	15
N.C.	231	297	402	110	41	131
S.C.	80	147	112	33	35	36
Ga.	33	30	35	27	15	16
Ky.	717	412	477	34	26	88
Tenn.	385	426	420	58	58	35
Ala.	--	13	5	--	--	--
Miss.	21	14	14	--	--	--
Ark.	73	25	19	--	--	--
Okla.	3,228	910	1,123	345	112	96
Tex.	2,204	940	1,210	91	33	94
Mont.	8,661	11,408	11,840	359	165	254
Idaho	6,705	4,486	5,115	39	22	38
Wyo.	2,686	5,105	3,251	152	55	42
Colo.	11,033	8,780	9,995	502	213	183
N.Mex.	319	204	365	28	8	10
Ariz.	423	446	500	--	--	--
Utah	3,735	3,256	3,299	54	63	60
Nev.	494	340	525	--	--	--
Wash.	2,854	1,418	1,602	117	52	50
Oreg.	3,592	3,025	3,121	284	373	336
Calif.	4,269	6,449	5,461	52	55	50
U.S.	189,314	128,935	133,912	20,558	5,576	8,477

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

CROP REPORT

BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS

Washington, D. C.,

as of

CROP REPORTING BOARD

January 2, 1948

January 1, 1948

3:00 P. M. (E.S.T.)

STOCKS OF HAY AND SOYBEANS ON FARMS ON JANUARY 1

State	Hay				Soybeans			
	Average	1947	1948	1945	1946	1947	1948	
	1938-46							
	Thousand tons				Thousand bushels			
Maine	563	591	627	--	--	--	--	
N.H.	283	275	312	--	--	--	--	
Vt.	874	989	1,065	--	--	--	--	
Mass.	375	436	367	--	--	--	--	
R.I.	30	36	35	--	--	--	--	
Conn.	282	331	322	--	--	--	--	
N.Y.	3,908	4,190	4,221	146	48	102	61	
N.J.	265	299	284	124	108	97	92	
Pa.	2,263	2,663	2,446	244	207	178	87	
Ohio	2,552	2,804	2,629	6,126	5,428	3,413	5,448	
Ind.	1,844	1,810	1,713	7,094	7,147	5,221	7,608	
Ill.	2,949	3,080	2,934	11,881	13,536	12,483	16,299	
Mich.	2,655	2,425	2,536	804	790	452	879	
Wis.	4,886	4,478	4,281	355	228	157	210	
Minn.	4,482	3,892	3,697	961	1,311	2,455	3,312	
Iowa	4,265	4,429	4,020	8,142	7,420	5,697	8,945	
Mo.	2,967	3,413	3,470	1,998	2,059	2,154	2,574	
N.Dak.	2,361	2,127	2,324	21	24	30	39	
S.Dak.	2,273	2,553	2,406	44	60	113	155	
Nebr.	2,766	2,724	3,275	57	89	140	185	
Kans.	1,448	1,419	2,025	405	446	370	434	
Del.	59	71	59	211	240	246	180	
Md.	365	480	422	196	260	224	203	
Va.	1,039	1,291	978	436	581	409	770	
W.Va.	699	847	743	5	6	10	6	
N.C.	781	872	735	950	1,269	1,345	1,762	
S.C.	298	323	252	54	42	62	85	
Ga.	513	495	487	36	27	38	59	
Fla.	45	35	53	--	--	--	--	
Ky.	1,492	1,937	1,875	396	288	360	515	
Tenn.	1,464	1,716	1,608	283	220	154	90	
Ala.	538	570	460	240	119	144	74	
Miss.	709	721	647	347	363	472	399	
Ark.	995	1,104	857	614	769	600	187	
La.	261	266	236	124	142	239	66	
Okla.	936	924	1,000	34	31	9	12	
Tex.	894	829	675	2	--	--	--	
Mont.	2,404	2,441	2,828	--	--	--	--	
Idaho	1,666	1,847	1,484	--	--	--	--	
Wyo.	1,125	1,193	967	--	--	--	--	
Colo.	1,602	1,492	1,720	--	--	--	--	
N.Mex.	231	252	286	--	--	--	--	
Ariz.	234	148	102	--	--	--	--	
Utah.	733	626	809	--	--	--	--	
Nev.	441	500	566	--	--	--	--	
Wash.	1,137	1,162	1,051	--	--	--	--	
Oreg.	1,314	1,346	1,284	--	--	--	--	
Calif.	1,568	1,223	1,707	--	--	--	--	
U. S.	67,833	62,675	62,630	42,330	43,227	37,374	50,742	

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

CROP REPORT

BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS

Washington, D. C.,

as of

CROP REPORTING BOARD

January 2, 1948

January 1, 1948

3:00 P.M. (E.S.T.)

CITRUS FRUITS

Crop	Condition Jan. 1 1/	Production 2/
and	Average: 1947 : 1948 : Average: 1945 :	Indic.
State	1937-46: 1947 : 1948 : 1946-45: 1945 :	1946 : 1947

ORANGES:

	Percent	Thousand boxes
California, all	78 80 77 46,532 44,010	53,670 50,600
Navels & Misc. 3/	78 80 78 18,203 17,680	19,670 19,400
Valencias	78 80 76 28,329 26,330	34,000 31,200
Florida, all	71 74 69 33,030 49,800	4/53,700 50,500
Early & Midseason	5/70 76 71 18,125 25,400	4/30,500 27,500
Valencias	5/69 73 67 14,905 24,400	23,200 23,000
Texas, all 3/	78 78 81 2,942 4,800	5,000 5,800
Early & Midseason	-- 80 81 1,722 2,880	3,150 3,480
Valencias	-- 76 81 1,220 1,920	1,850 2,320
Arizona, all 3/	75 79 65 697 1,210	1,200 1,060
Navels & Misc.	-- 78 58 327 570	600 480
Valencias	-- 79 70 371 640	600 580
Louisiana, all 3/	72 85 63 288 330	410 300
5 States 6/	75 78 74 83,488 100,150	113,980 108,260
Total Early & Midseason 7/	-- -- -- 38,664 46,860	54,330 51,160
Total Valencias	-- -- -- 44,824 53,290	59,650 57,100

TANGERINES:

Florida	65 71 68 3,190 4,200	4/4,700 4,300
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All oranges and tangerines:

5 States 6/	-- -- -- 86,678 104,350	118,680 112,560
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GRAPEFRUIT:

Florida, all	64 68 66 22,830 32,000	4/29,000 31,000
Seedless	5/64 71 66 8,840 14,000	4/14,000 14,000
Other	5/59 65 66 13,990 18,000	4/15,000 17,000
Texas, all	71 71 75 16,121 24,000	8/23,300 24,000
Arizona, all	76 75 78 3,031 4,100	8/4,100 4,100
California, all	76 77 77 2,611 3,350	3,120 3,170
Desert Valleys	5/89 76 76 1,115 1,220	1,220 1,200
Other	5/77 77 77 1,496 2,130	1,900 1,970
4 States 6/	68 70 71 44,593 63,450	59,520 62,270

LEMONS:

California 6/	78 77 78 12,186 14,450	13,760 14,100
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LIMES:

Florida 6/	69 56 51 135 201	170 190
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1/ Condition reported on January 1 refers to crop from bloom of previous calendar year.

2/ Season begins with the bloom of the year shown and ends with the completion of harvest the following year. In California picking usually extends from about Oct. 1 to Dec. 31 of the following year. In other States the season begins about Oct. 1 and ends in early summer, except for Florida limes, harvest of which usually starts about April 1. For some States in certain years, production includes some quantities donated to charity, unharvested, and/or eliminated on account of economic conditions. 3/ Includes small quantities of tangerines.

4/ Production includes the following quantities in 1946 not harvested on account of economic conditions (1,000 boxes): Oranges, Florida Early and Midseason, 900; Tangerines, Florida, 800; Grapefruit, Florida Seedless, 800; Other, 1,800.

5/ Short-time average. 6/ Net content of box varies. In California and Arizona the approximate average for oranges is 77 lb. and grapefruit 65 lb. in the Desert Valleys; 68 lb. for Calif. grapefruit in other areas; in Florida and other States, oranges, including tangerines 90 lb. and grapefruit 80 lb., Calif. lemons, 79 lb; Florida limes, 80 lb. 7/ In Calif., and Ariz., Navels and miscellaneous.

8/ Production includes the following excessive quantities not utilized on account of economic conditions: Tex., 500,000 boxes; Ariz., 923,000 boxes (480,000 boxes unharvested and 443,000 boxes dumped).

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

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January 1, 1948

3:00 P. M. (E.S.T.)

MILK PRODUCED PER MILK COW IN HERDS KEPT BY REPORTERS 1/

State and Division	Average 1937-46	1946	January 1 1947	1948
Pounds				
Me.	12.5	12.1	13.4	12.5
N.H.	14.5	14.9	15.2	15.0
Vt.	12.9	12.5	13.9	12.8
Mass.	16.7	15.2	16.3	16.1
Conn.	16.7	16.1	16.9	15.3
N.Y.	16.0	15.7	17.6	16.2
N.J.	18.9	18.0	19.2	18.4
Pa.	15.2	15.0	15.4	15.8
N. ATL.	15.29	15.39	16.27	15.85
Ohio	14.6	14.2	14.5	14.6
Ind.	12.9	12.9	13.6	13.0
Ill.	14.0	14.3	15.2	14.1
Mich.	15.9	16.2	17.0	16.9
Wis.	14.8	16.0	15.9	15.3
E. N. CENT.	14.49	15.06	15.57	14.94
Minn.	15.6	16.0	16.8	16.6
Iowa	13.6	14.0	15.2	14.0
Mo.	8.4	8.7	10.0	9.8
N. Dak.	10.7	10.9	11.8	11.7
S. Dak.	10.0	10.8	11.3	10.1
Nebr.	12.1	12.1	14.1	13.3
Kans.	12.5	12.4	14.2	12.6
W. N. CENT.	12.23	12.71	13.81	13.35
Md.	13.8	13.8	14.3	14.9
Va.	10.4	11.1	11.9	12.1
W. Va.	9.4	10.2	10.4	10.5
N. C.	10.8	10.9	10.8	11.2
S. C.	10.2	9.4	10.6	9.3
Ga.	8.4	8.2	8.2	8.5
S. ATL.	10.49	10.62	11.38	11.43
Ky.	9.6	9.3	10.5	10.0
Tenn.	8.7	8.7	9.6	9.2
Ala.	8.0	8.0	8.9	8.7
Miss.	6.1	6.2	6.6	6.1
Ark.	6.9	6.4	7.0	7.0
Okla.	8.6	7.6	9.3	8.8
Tex.	7.3	7.7	8.1	7.9
S. CENT.	8.00	7.85	8.67	8.30
Mont.	12.1	11.9	13.3	12.4
Idaho	15.4	15.0	16.8	17.2
Wyo.	11.4	12.7	14.6	14.0
Colo.	13.1	12.9	14.5	14.3
Utah	15.3	16.9	16.2	17.4
Wash.	15.3	15.5	15.6	16.9
Oreg.	13.4	12.6	12.6	13.9
Calif.	16.8	18.0	17.2	17.2
WEST.	14.33	14.82	15.27	15.33
U.S.	12.45	12.69	13.47	13.15

1/ Averages represent daily milk production divided by the total number of milk cows (in milk or dry). Figures for New England States and New Jersey are based on combined returns from crop and special dairy reporters; others represent crop reporters only. Averages for some less important dairy States are not shown separately.

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January 2, 1948

January 1, 1948

3:00 P. M. (E.S.T.)

DECEMBER EGG PRODUCTION

State	Number of layers on:		Eggs per		Total eggs produced			
and	hand during December		100 layers		During December: Jan. to Dec. incl			
Division:	1946	1947	1946	1947	1946	1947	1946	1947
	Thousands		Number		Millions			
Me.	2,149	2,353	1,618	1,519	35	36	374	392
N.H.	2,153	2,335	1,665	1,541	36	36	364	386
Vt.	874	871	1,575	1,513	14	13	176	160
Mass.	4,819	4,862	1,624	1,575	78	77	871	899
R.I.	534	558	1,562	1,507	8	8	96	101
Conn.	3,072	3,310	1,680	1,587	52	53	531	578
N.Y.	13,235	14,196	1,333	1,401	176	192	2,174	2,153
N.J.	7,984	8,852	1,277	1,147	102	102	1,162	1,432
Pa.	19,394	20,498	1,228	1,221	238	250	2,938	3,246
N. ATL.	54,205	57,835	1,263	1,338	739	774	8,680	9,147
Ohio	17,193	17,124	1,076	1,138	185	195	2,570	2,539
Ind.	14,236	15,004	1,017	1,091	145	164	2,038	2,218
Ill.	19,403	18,892	936	967	182	183	2,689	2,684
Mich.	11,054	10,943	998	1,076	110	118	1,643	1,596
Wis.	16,339	16,782	1,144	1,187	187	199	2,385	2,461
E. N. CENT.	78,230	78,752	1,034	1,091	809	859	11,325	11,498
Minn.	26,543	26,690	1,206	1,150	320	307	4,069	3,940
Iowa	20,685	29,192	1,029	1,023	316	299	4,417	4,302
Mo.	19,506	19,095	837	837	163	160	2,764	2,732
N. Dak.	4,453	4,326	629	688	23	30	585	580
S. Dak.	7,788	7,888	704	639	55	50	1,066	1,083
Nebr.	13,161	12,871	961	899	126	116	1,913	1,907
Kans.	14,657	13,891	955	868	140	121	2,072	2,053
W. N. CENT.	116,723	113,953	983	950	1,148	1,083	16,886	16,592
Del.	894	887	1,026	983	9	9	138	127
Md.	3,578	3,442	976	862	35	30	509	494
Va.	8,432	8,278	980	949	83	79	1,171	1,204
W. Va.	3,463	3,405	837	812	29	28	484	485
N. C.	8,170	8,165	639	564	52	46	980	1,003
S. C.	3,320	3,145	446	366	15	12	353	327
Ga.	6,297	5,831	499	415	31	24	635	624
Fla.	1,926	1,974	654	577	13	11	235	228
S. ATL.	36,080	35,127	740	680	267	239	4,505	4,492
Ky.	9,353	9,130	840	837	79	76	1,230	1,213
Tenn.	8,771	8,397	688	629	60	53	1,055	1,034
Ala.	6,106	5,705	491	422	30	24	653	622
Miss.	5,652	5,378	397	353	22	19	552	523
Ark.	6,007	5,429	369	372	22	20	684	627
La.	3,392	3,053	391	372	13	11	328	302
Okla.	9,608	9,656	803	790	77	76	1,315	1,297
Tex.	24,026	23,040	570	515	137	119	3,073	2,832
S. CENT.	72,915	69,793	603	570	440	398	6,890	6,439
Mont.	1,713	1,568	794	880	14	14	230	224
Idaho	2,006	2,090	1,008	992	20	21	280	307
Wyo.	711	705	815	837	6	6	97	103
Colo.	3,050	2,824	744	725	23	20	455	396
N. Mex.	999	1,008	781	593	8	6	128	132
Ariz.	500	549	862	986	4	5	67	77
Utah	2,716	2,794	1,063	1,004	29	28	433	426
Nev.	261	258	1,008	914	3	2	43	40
Wash.	4,654	4,571	1,237	1,389	58	63	766	733
Oreg.	2,905	3,019	1,197	1,327	35	40	483	478
Calif.	14,386	15,859	1,128	1,187	162	188	2,345	2,396
WEST.	21,892	21,236	1,068	1,115	362	393	5,327	5,312
U.S.	322,115	320,696	960	959	3,765	3,746	55,613	55,476

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